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Mikelion wish to have rejected articles returned by must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

An Invited Insuit.

ere is no reason for surprise at the served on the Administration by iers of the striking Philadelphia car employees that they have ared to man cars carrying the mails men who will not be assaulted by The labor leaders couple with offer the edifying declaration that he traction company refuses to allow to be sent out under this arranget, the company, and not they, should d responsible for interfering with

bland and innocent acknowledgthat the labor leaders are in comntrol of the mobs in Philadelphia ass unnoticed. Disorder, they will cease at the moment they bid

In this they pursue the course fold by those whose treatment by the ration furnished the precedent mboldened them to make their strikers who tied up the Geord system a year ago. In that it will be remembered, no offer of y for the business and agents the United States Government came strikers. They were sought out the officers of the Government, and erosity in behalf of the Post artment was entreated.

natural sequel of the display of s in the Georgia railroad strugis this impertinence of the laboraters in the Philadelphia contest acceding to the humble requests Government the unionists logir advance to the position of telling hat they are willing to permit and for the punishment of any perdoes not submit to their terms as are rioting and bloodand their chief strength is the et of executive officers to perform worn duties.

Resurgent.

It was high time that the voters of tate should be reminded that the party of New York under long ago recognized at its was prepared at a mo s notice to reveal those elements satness, capacity and readiness have given it a position which ng remained undisputed. perhaps too much to say at this

date that the Hon. CHARLES CIS MURPHY and the Hon. WILLIAM tes Conners have together and by ingle performance diverted from in to Democratic direction all esting emotions that recent ts at the Capitol have aroused in the as of this State. It may be that can affairs will still attract attenon for a few weeks more in spite of the nt meeting in Albany.

The blame, however, belongs neither MURPHY nor to Mr. CONNERS. Il that two men could do, more than arty the complete monopoly of public pt so long its personal posseson. If any two men could have nd Mr. CONNERS would to-day remain ol of a grateful party.

If the party of Mr. ALLDS and Mr. lar loathing, it is not in the leader- for repeal. hip of the Democratic party of this state that explanation for this must be bught. Times, manners, issues may ge, but amid all mutation, unged and changeless, safe beyond he reach of any intellectual process wever microscopic, rises the noble orm of Democracy.

Business Interests of Legislators. We do not intend to discuss the Allds estigation on its merits while the trial before the State Senate is still in progress, for the respective parties are intitled to a decision which shall be unaffuenced by the comments of the press; out there are some features of the evilence which may properly be made the subject of discussion. We desire to say a few words upon one of these.

The witnesses called on the first day one obvious purpose. This was to show that the opposition to the bridge legislation which Mr. BENN CONGER wished to defeat was prompted solely by friendly feeling toward Mr. CONGER asa fellow legislator and not at all by considerations of cash. Mr. Conger was a builder of bridges. The proposed law would injure the market for such structures. If it was enacted the Conger bridges would be less readily salable to the rural townships throughout the State. Their maker was a brother Assemblyman, and what more natural than that his associates in the Assembly should, merely upon being made acquainted with the circumstances, refrain from

It is a queer assumption, indeed, that the effect of a legislative bill upon the corporate interests of a fellow legislator is a proper guide for the action of our the assumption involved in the line of defence to which we refer.

Some people have supposed that the into consideration in determining the States act when "the people of the councourse of a legislator.

The Evening Edition's Employee at Albany.

A newspaper writer named PARK-HURST, at present in the employ of WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, Was reported on Thursday morning in Mr. HEARST'S American as saying of the Senators now sitting as judges in the Allds case:

" I have talked with many Senators of both parties to-day, and not one of them has told me that he has not already virtually made up his

Senator MEADE was justified in calling the Senate's attention to this statement If any Senator had in fact confessed to PARKHURST, or to any other person, his prejudgment of the case now on trial, that Senator was by his own admission disqualified for further service as a judge or juror in the case.

But was not Senator MEADE overhasty? Did Mr. CARR, of counsel, scrutinize with sufficient acuteness the language attributed by Mr. HEARST'S paper to the employee? Examine the situation would be eliminated." paragraph quoted above and see how adroitly it is worded.

First, it represents PARKHURST as saying that he had talked with many course, might have been so without the utterance of a single word by any Senator on the question of Mr. ALLDS'S HURST is represented as saying that not one of the Senators with whom he talked told him that he had not already virtually made up his mind against ALLDS. Analyze this statement and you will find that it signifies nothing whatever. It does not really say, as it seems to say, that any Senator told PARKHURST that he had formed an opinion. It does not really say anything, although it seems to say something. It is a mere phrase of meaningless negation, denying the

opposite of that which it fails to assert. It may be supposed that when PARK-HURST was brought before the Senate and put under oath and called upon to substantiate the statement attributed to him he promptly took refuge in the verbal complexities to which we have line of defence was far more original, far more ingenious than that. PARKHURST wore that although he was employed misrepresented him, the employee of the nature professionally and technically

For the sake of brevity and in no spirit and in satisfying his allies. If he yields of disrespect we have spoken of the to the demands of the radical faction employee of Mr. HEARST'S evening edi- headed by Sir CHARLES DILKE he can tion simply as PARKHURST, although he hardly retain the support of the more prefers to be styled the Reverend Doctor moderate wing of his party.

If He Would Say the Word.

ment from our esteemed contemporary he Atlanta Constitution:

"There is little question that if President TAFT would say the word the unjust corporation tax rould be repealed."

No doubt of it! Not the least doubt in the world!

Human nature being what it is and political conditions being what they are, it is too much to expect President TAFT to say the word. He cannot call for the repeal of the corporation tax law without impugning his own wisdom, not to say sincerity, in proposing and advocating that law, both as a revenue measure and on the ground of the deother men could do, they have sirability of using the taxing power to to restore to the Democratic enforce the publicity of the affairs of corporations.

Of the President's sincerity of course there is no doubt in any candid mind. me more, they and not Mr. MURPHY But even if reflection and subsequent observation had now convinced him of the inexpediency of the corporation tax, to which he resorted in a stress of po-GER still retains a fraction of public litical weather, it would be too much to proval, still attracts a tithe of expect him to say the word that calls

Is it too much, however, to expect him to say the word that shall enable Congress, without offence to the Executive, to pass a joint resolution postponing the making of returns until the Supreme Court shall have expressed its opinion of the constitutionality of the

If that word is to be said from the White House it ought to be said to-day. Next Tuesday is the first of March.

Bad Doctrine.

It may be true, as the Hon. CHARLES E. Magoon said in his address to the Commercial Club of Boston on Thursday night, that it was "to the advantage of everything and everybody that CASTRO was deposed and exiled from Venezuela, and equally advantageous that ZELAYA was deposed and exiled from Nicarof the defence were all examined with agua": but when Mr. Magoon proposes that the United States adopt a policy of holding the Presidents of Central and South American republics individually responsible for "official misdemeanors and maladministration," we remember that he was Provisional Governor of Cubs, and it occurs to us that his counsel of intervention at will in the affairs of other republics will be regarded by them as of considerable importance. There seems to be no doubt of Mr. Magoon's point of view:

" Of course this authority must be exercised only as a last resort and not until it has been demonstrated that the people of the country whose duty it is to correct the evil are unable rable condition is found it is the right and promoting the passage of a measure duty of the United States to deal with offending

which would manifestly be harmful to individuals in such manner as the high interests at stake may require and the circumstances warrant."

If "the high interests at stake" involve violation of treaty obligations or the maltreatment of American citizens awmakers; yet unquestionably that is or even, in special cases, breach of a contract to which the offending Government is a party, intervention would be defensible and perhaps imperative; public welfare was a matter to be taken but Mr. Magoon would have the United try whose duty it is to correct the evil are unable to apply the proper remedy, obviously to overthrow the existing administration. This would mean selfgovernment at the pleasure of the United States, which would be the only judge of the necessity of intervention. Thus the government of the bad small republic might be termed despotism tempered by suzerainty. To execute such policy in Central and South America would require the increase of our own military establishment to a strength never contemplated, for there might be great as well as small offenders to discipline and educate. We recall that Governor Magoon said in his report of 1907 with reference to the distrust of the Cuban people caused by the second intervention:

" If it were possible to entirely allay these fears and make all the people of Cuba realize now sincerely and steadfastly the people of the United States desire and intend that the sovereign ndependence of the Republic of Cuba shall be administered by officials elected by citizens of the republic, many difficulties of the Cubat

In the light of that eminently proper ssurance it is hard to understand how Mr. Magoon, now a private citizen, it is true, but elsewhere regarded as a repre-Senators of both parties. This, of sentative American administrator, was converted to the view that it is the mission of the United States to dictate to her sister republics on this continent guilt or innocence. Secondly, PARK- how they shall conduct their internal affairs.

Marking Time in Parliament.

The vote on Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBER-LAIN'S amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was the customary test of the strength of the two parties in the House of Commons. It turned out to be a mere formality. What significance it may have lies in the fact that the vote of the Opposition was only 254, about twenty Conservatives keeping away, which is evidence that they have no intention of turning Mr. ASQUITH out and being called upon to step into his unenviable place. The Irish, as they had promised, abstained from voting. The Government majority numbered only 285, just called attention. Not at all. His ten more than the full Liberal quota, an indication of the feebleness of the Labor and Radical support.

The situation of Mr. Asquith's by the evening edition of Mr. HEARST'S Government is thus made clear. It newspaper he was not employed by the will be tolerated by the Conservatives, morning edition; that it was in the morn- who cannot hope to do much better if ing edition that the statement attributed they turn it out, so long as it abstains to him. PARKHURST, appeared; and that from extreme or revolutionary proposals. this statement in the morning edition They may flout it ungenerously, as they did when the vote was declared Thursevening edition, and was of the general day, but they will put no obstacles in its way. Mr. Asquirm's chief troubles will be found in holding the turbulent mem-We leave the employee at this point. bers of his own party to their allegiance

We copy this unexceptionable senti- of the Commons shall become law regardless of the action of the Lords a second chamber has no reason for existence. That the Liberal party is ready for the rule of a single house or can be induced to support legislation that will bring it about is by no means evident; it certainly seems hopeless to rush such a measure through this Parliament. All that is left for Mr. As-QUITH, apparently, is to propose such a reform of the Lords as he may imagine the Commons will agree to; if he can recover his temper it will be also one that the Lords may be expected to accept and will be unaccompanied by irritating resolutions. Lord ROSEBERY by his motion has pointed out the rational way for the Liberals

The field is clear at any rate; the public understands the conditions. The Liberal Government must now play its

Among the maxims of heroes may now be included the words of the Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS MURPHY: "Don't come down; I won't shoot."

We learn from this month's Scribner's that previously to Colonel ROOSEVELT's departure for Africa about fifty eminent zoologists and sportsmen in England made him a present of a beautiful and deadly double elephant rifle. The interesting circumstance is that the donors explained, with a truly British sense of humor, that they gave this instrument of destruction to Colonel ROOSEVELT "in recognition of his services in behalf of the preservation of species by means of national parks and forest reserves, and

Report No. 215, Calendar 227, United States Senate, discloses the civil war history of a humble enlisted man, JOHN REED, alias MICHAEL FLANNIGAN. It seems that he has been for nearly twenty years applying to Congress for relief or ecount of disqualifying injuries received in active service. The record shows that REED participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Bull Run and other engagements; that he was captured twice, escaped on each occasion and at once rejoined his command in the heat of a campaign. Early in 1865, however, REED received serious injuries while under detail as orderly to General Ton-BERT, and when his furlough expired the war was over and he did not, or perhaps could not, rejoin a command by that time no doubt disbanded.

REED's appeals for relief, first made in 1888, more than twenty years after the declaration of peace and when he found that his injuries were making him an chiect of public charity, passed un-heeded by several Congresses. At last his case fell into the hands of the Hon. JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON of Alabama, on the to apply the proper remedies. But when that sub-committee of the Military Committee Senate, who was a Confederate soldier throughout the civil war, was

wounded four times and thus happened to have some little insight into the situdes of military life. There was no material for buncombe in the Reed-Flannigan case—he was just a broken old ldier, who had faced battle for nearly four years, done his duty quietly but faithfully, known the acerbities of cap

was confronted by physical incapacity and the shadow of alms taking. Senator Johnston saw the point, with the result that REED'S, alias FLANNIGAN'S, application for a pension has been approved by the Senate and in all prob ability the bill in the case will be ma

tivity and the hardships of strenuous

campaigns, and in his helpless old age

Time in its revenges has brought the Mikado's empire to propose the granting to aliens of the privilege to own real estate under conditions of reciprocity. This news should be satisfactory to the survivors of the Lexow committee. In their investigations they discovered that a captain of police had invested his earnings and

the Senate committee charged with investigating high prices is delightful to see, and we hope that it will endure to the end. Senator SIMMONS, one of the ocratic members, says that he wants "to refute the impression falsely gone abroad that the Democrats will try to turn the investigation into partisan lines, while Senator Longe assures the country that "the purpose of the committee is to get at the facts, no matter whom they will hurt or help, and to get the facts be fore Congress and the country as soon as possible." Thus the committee dedicates itself to a non-partisan and exhaustive but expeditious inquiry. It would be to the advantage of the Republican party. perhaps to both parties, to finish the pusiness before the Congress campaign begins, and for that reason the inquiry is not likely to drag; but as to the elimination of non-partisanship we are not so

Another frock coat and slik hat have be added to the Democratic national committee the Hon. Bill Sarr's election to fill the vacan from Kansas.—Kansas City Times.

This is the meanest petty jealousy, unvorthy of Missouri. The Hon. BILL SAPP is a choice, an experienced and a pulchritudinous statesman, a credit to the Democracy and to the best frock coat and tall hat that Kansas has ever known

BUSINESS IN WALL STREET. ethods and Morals of It as Viewed by an Ordinary Citizen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 n certain buildings on Park row. Where except in Wall Street can a man sell \$1,000,-000 worth of property and get his check for one-eighth of 1 per cent. by way of comhat gives a value and renders available for purposes of trade the thousands of millions of dollars now embarked in railroads, manuturing and other enterprises? If Wall Street does not do it, pray what does? Wall Street, which gives them an immediately a ertainable value in the shape of stocks, has added double or treble potency to every bit of business wealth that can be reduced

I do not see any harm or wrong from the tandpoint of the most exacting morality in man buying a one-thousandth part of the tchison railroad system in the shape of down and leaving the entire sum with the broker as security for the unpaid balance; no more do I see that a man has violated any rule of business ethics or morals when he buys a house, paying down one-fourth "mortgage" as security for the sum reon all fours with each other; and if I please sell house or stock the next inc an advance or a decline I still fail to see

the iniquity of the matter for the removal of the veto of the Lords artistic building on Broad street in the city really want. If they intend that a vote of New York and agree to deal in stocks upon agreed terms and conditions. Why should they not do so? Every customer as a "monopoly" of the business is impos-sible. Indeed, they have a vigorous and growing young rival a little further down the street which does a most respectable and constantly increasing business. Again, record any violation of ethics or morals whatever. BROOKLYN, February 25.

Pigs in the Car.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noticed e letter in to-day's SUN complaining of the saduct of certain New Jersey commuters who ttempt to appropriate scats in railway train ng hand baggage therein. It should be made the duty of brakemen and conductors to prevent this selfish practice. Not alone in New Jersey can it be witnessed.

Only yesterday while travelling in Virginia I was permitted to stand while several seats were thus permitted to stand while several seats were thus appropriated by alleged gentlemen and ladies. By the way, in the same State of Virginia, on the electric road between Richmond and Petersburg I recently saw several ladies stand during their entire journey while a number of young gentlemen, apparently natives, were comfortably

NEW YORK, February 24.

Smugglers' Ruse.

From the London Evening Standard.

An ingenious method of smuggling saccharin has been detected at Brogenz. Austria, where seven men were arrested for importing large quantities of contraband. When the Geneva-Munich express arrived at Bregenz the stati uncoupled from the express and detained for examination. He had been warned by telegraph from Zurich that seven smugglers of Geneva were in the train with a large quantity of saccharin. After an exhaustive search the officials failed to find any contraband and were about to apologize to the seven travellers for their detention when one customs inspector accidentally kicked a bot water pipe in a first class compartment and the secret was revealed. All the hot water pipes in the carriage were in duplicate, differing in no detail as to length, breadth and color, but one set was of metal and the other set made of papier mache containing saccharin, which is about nintimes as expensive in Austria as in Switzerland.

The British Embassy in Berlin

From the London Chronicle. There must surely be something wrong with ie rumor at Berlin that our Ambassador there is on the outlook for "a new and more establishment." because nothing could pacious and indeed palatial than his present mansion in the Wilhelmstrasse, close to the ner of Unier den Linden. In fact it is pe the most elegant and impressive of all the em-bassies in Berlin and cost the country in the early '70s, soon after the war, something like

Its vender was the notorious Dr. Stronsberg the Prussian "railway king." who took advantage of the speculating mania walch followed upon the Danaë shower of the French militards to exploit his countrymen, with the result that he was committed to prison. And then the palattal abode which he had built to charm the capital cely entertainments fell to our embass

in Fame's Proud Temple. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I ask lor manimous concent on the application of Anton lauerwein, cafe owner, Elizabeth, N. J.

Regrettable Ignorance in Connecticut. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Pardon my gaorance, but who is Hopkinson Smith? D. RIVERSIDE. Conn., February 24.

THE STATE CONSTABULARY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25 .- The State Con stabulary descended upon Philadelphia stifled the rioters, who for days have held this great municipality in terror, that if they are, the voters in the Congress disthey did not cease throwing bricks they tricts should respond next November would have their heads broken, and sug- Mr. Aldrich led off with what was in fac would have their heads broken, and sugrested to the million and a half citizens that if they wanted to resume their usual three hundred millions a year less than affairs of business and social enjoyment the present cost to taxpayers. He should nobody would interfere.

Within six hours this little detachment of less than 250 men stamped out a condition of widespread anarchy which even | He can be made President in 1912 if so conservative a man as George H. Earle, Jr., described as an "insurrection," and this was accomplished after the complete failure of an army of 5,000 policemen to restore law and order. The disorderly element knew that Captain John C. Groom meant business when he brought to Philadelphia his hard riding troopers from the mining regions in the mountains. knew that anybody who disregarded the orders of those seasoned cavalrymen would get hurt, suddenly, and without any parleying to speak of. It knew finally, that if Captain Groom or any of his officers gave the order to fire into a mob of rioters the troopers would shoo to kill.

eased in Philadelphia and why it is not likely to recur to any serious extent while the State Constabulary is on the scene The situation gave a needed object lesso to the public all over the United States

State Constabulary is a direct outgrowth of repeated strikes with conse quent rioting in the coal regions of Penn sylvania. Time after time the anthracit region especially was terrorized during prolonged strikes, with all the murder, ar on, dynamiting that unionized labor seems to consider its special privilege in industrial disputes. The most serious insurrection of this nature occurred years ago when Sheriff Martin and his little band of deputies were seriously threatened at Latimer and saved themselves from a mob of 3,000 desperate rioters by giv ng a single volley from their sixtee oters. That was by no means the last great strike, as all will remembe who were able to read the newsp eight years ago when Theodore velt invited John Mitchell and his chief henchmen to the White House to conclude a treaty of peace by which Mr. Mitchel and his army of 100,000 strikers would restore ownership and control of a great State to its regularly appointed regularly elected authorities; and this was done after the Governor of Pennsylvania had thrown into the field 10.000 infantry, cavalry and artillery. If it had not been for outside interference those regiments of the National Guard could have smashed that insurrection in a short time. They were not permitted it the next day or two, with a deduction of ton came a summons to the leaders of the strikers as well as to owners and operators of the anthracite mines. The President of the United States usurped the authority of the Governor of Pennsylvania. Those benighted persons who had some

respect for law, order and constitutions whether of States or of the Federal Gov ernment, pointed out the folly of this proceeding and the possible dangerous consequences. From certain explosions which ruffled the calm surface of the Potomac about that time it may be suspected that some inkling of that protes against Executive usurpation may have reached the District of Columbia. At any rate, there have been no further attempt at a similar usurpation; but the very fact that the President of the United States had once seen fit to look handouffs on the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania. when it was actually in the field with good chance of speedily putting down widespread disorder, encouraged the rioters to believe the same thing would happen again and that they need have was a dangerous situation, and many were the solutions suggested. Final disonly with each other at a stated price and position of the matter, however, was made principally by an experienced cavalryman and former scout in the Union army. ex-Judge George H. Troutman, late of Wilkesbarre. Largely through his efforts a small, mobile body of State police, called the State Constabulary, was organized, and through his insistence it I must record the meiancholy fact that this was determined that whenever possible blunted and stunted moral nature of mine it should be made up of troopers honorably discharged from the United States cavalry. Judge Troutman knew the temper of riotous mobs-and he knew the mettle of cavalrymen of the regular service. He wanted in his native State a body of hard riding, swift striking, powerful men, who would go where they were ordered, smash into a mob, and without an instant's hesitation shoot to kill when so ordered by their commanding officers. He reasoned that one or two displays of such soldierly qualities in times of anarchy would do more than anything else to prevent like disorder in future.

The experience of Pennsylvania in the last few years, since the State Constabulary has been in existence, has fully born out Judge Troutman's reasoning in the matter. There has not been a serious strike in the coal regions, with such anarchy as commonly prevailed in the heyday of John Mitchell's command, since the State Constabulary was organized. As an exhibition of far reaching moral force Captain Groom's little body of troopers furnishes a complete and extraordinary example. It might be difficult to dupli cate the qualities and character that go to make up the commanding officer of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, but other States which are accustomed to recurrent periods of mob violence might do well to consider the establishment of a

From Daily Consular and Trade Reports nomad Arabs is levied each year an nounts to about \$2.25 a tent (family); to this is added a surtax of 25 cents a tent for public hammedan Turkish subjects over 15 and under 6 years of age. Only Mohammedans are allowed to serve in the army, all others having to pay this tax. Cattle tax is collected at the rate of about M cents a year on each horse, camel, buffalo, mule A slaughter tax of 27 cents is placed on each sheep A slaughter tax of 27 cents is placed on each sneep or goat killed, and 14 cents on each young goat (ktd) or lamb. Firewood, though pitifully scarce and consisting mostly of the underbrush, licorice tops, &c., cut and tied in bales where found growing along the Tigris, is also taxed. Each small craft plying for hire on the Tigris pays a monthly tax of about 25 cents. Each date tree is taxe about 10 cents yearly. Orange trees pay three to four cents each. The Government takes toll from all licorice root dug. This industry is almost entirely in the hands of an American fi

MR. ALDRICH'S CHANCE.

To THE SULTON OF THE SOMEST: Whe means the recent talking by high Federal officials of diminished expenditures at Washington? Are they in earnest? If an offer to "run this Government" be taken at his word, it seems to me, un less some one quité as competent meanwhile makes a better bid.

the voters wish. Meanwhile the Congres districts can play up to him next Novem ber in preparation for 1912. There should however, be an open door till 1912 for bet ter offers. Mr. Aldrich has had experi ence in public affairs and has manife efficiency. His tariff bill is doing what he predicted that it would do. He saw no occasion for President Taft's income tax amendment or for his corporation tax easure, nor did he see ne vorrying the country with either and causing the labor and expense now inflicted by the corporation tax returns.

New York, February 25. ECONOMY.

WILLIAM EVERETT. An Old Pupil's Estimate of a Great Schol

-Sir: Th TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUNprofessor has been transmitted to one at east of his pupils. He is said to have approved of the term pedagogue. If that is the proper title, confirming much honor, he He was the most skilful manipulator of

the recitation system which was in vogue in the Harvard of the '70s whom the writer without shrewd conscious pur His instruction was so pientifully spiced and pappered by his pungent wit that it bit the dullest palate. With that extraordinary memory, the gift in fee simple of his father, enriched with no mean share of the

The truly astonishing quality of his reagenius for teaching was his unflagging en thusiasm in the service of the classic ideal of truth and beauty, in its display kaleido scopic, like freworks, varied, shooting up out of some chance allusion or suggestion with a rush and a whize and a hissing; muttering d spluttering down in the socket befor the next ebullition; in strange contrast with out equalled only by, the serene white flam

of Norton's own.

He condemned Dante for what he considered a staining of the scutcheon of those noble ideals. But it must not be forgotten. it will not be by those who listened, even if Lathrop, nestor of preachers, gave uncon-scious witness, to his contrast of ancient and modern ideals—that across the truth Greek, the whole Socratic knowledge, he wrote the name of One in Whom the God-unknown to the Greek is revealed. In the dited "The Malignity of Dante."

ouch of those ideals, so that those masters of truth and beauty whom he delighted to interpret still have power over men's life oire and console. William Everett must have set deep in the gratitude of countles us than bronze WASHINGTON, D. C. February 25.

KITCHENER AS VICEROY.

His Disqualification So Apparent Wr. As

guith Should Not Appoint Him. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: reported that as soon as Mr. Asquith has any kind in the next Parliament until have settled our conclusions with the Hot India, in which case Kitchener Would be whip, speaking on the same date to a Sus the first military man to fill the office. Among ceded Canning there were three distinand Hardinge; but when the Crown of party shelved home rule in 1894, a Great Britain assumed the rule of India it ing it in 1896, only to drop it enti-

thing."

The change of party administration in England does not always imply a change of Viceroy. Earl Mayo was appointed by the Tories, but he served under the Liberals until he was assassinated. Lord Northbrook was appointed by the Liberals but he remained in office under the Tories. Earl Minto is now setting on in years and probably does not want to hold office longer. Viscount Morley is 72 and therefore is out of the question.

BROOKLYN, February 25.

Extraterritoriality.

From a speech at Shanghai by Consul-General
Amos P. Wilder.

Many Chinese are eager to throw off extraterritoriality; they wish the European living here to be tried by Chinese laws. Japan was long on China's present basis, but Japan introduced reforms in her juducial system and convinced the foreign Powers that modern ideals would control her courts, and foreigners allowed themselves to be tried and punished as the Japanese are tried and punished. Extraterritoriality was abolished in Japan a decade ago. But how dare the foreign nations entrust their nationals to Chinese justice. riality; they wish the European living here to b nations entrust their nationals to Chinese just when, as lately in the native city, a Chinese was so brutally abused by a Chinese Magistrate, re-ceiving the cruelty of 2,000 or 3,000 blows from a o? In a Western country a Magistrate wh well to consider the establishment of a similar State police force on their own account.

Certain Taxes in the Vilayet of Bagdad. it is foolish for the Chinese to cry "abolish the privilege foreigners enjoy of being tried in their own courts". Do you not see that we do not dare to entrust our nationals to a system like that? The true Chinese patriot will see that it is necessary to do as Japan did. to first purify the courts of such cruel Magistrates; then can you say, "See, our courts are on a modern basis of justice, free-dom from cerruption, humanity—now we ask you to do for China what has been done in Japan, let China dispense justice for foreigner and Chines alike." It is the part of educated young Chinese to advocate these reforms with moderation an mableness: they have a clearer unders

The old woman who lived in a shoe explained.

I thought I could blok to the Janitor casier. she said. idering the size of her family it was pla

WACHINE GUNS IN THE WORLD'S ARM FES.

The value of machine guns was first exmplified in the France-Prussian war, the feer war in South Africa confirmed the con-jusions of the tecticians, and the Russetheir views. Since then all European ma-tions have made machine gun batteries an essential part of their organization.

The supply of machine guns is increasing in all European armies. Everywhere it is conceded that this the latest arm of the service will play a decisive part in the

service will play a decisive part in the bat-ties of the future.

At present the following is the armament of the principal nations in this respect:

The German army has sixteen machine gun batteries, which it has had for some time, and which there appears to be no tendency to increase. It may therefore be assumed that they are designed to fit out the divisions of cavalry which will be or-ganized in the event of war, one for each division. On the other hand there are also machin-

gun companies assigned to the infantry regiments and forming part of their organization, and these have been gradually increased in number, so that now each infantry brigade has in one of its regiments such a company armed with the latest 1908 model gun and carriage. The supply of material and all accessories of this kind is regarded as of the first importance. Further additions are to be made as funds

ecome available.

Austria-Hungary developed its machine gun organizations very rapidly. At present every infantry regiment and every Jäger battalion has a battery of two guns. It is proposed in the near future to effect an increase, so that every battery will have six pieces. The Landwehr regiments are fitted out similarly. In the cavalry there are now four machine gun batteries (one for every cavalry division) of four guns

In Italy the supply of machine still in its infancy. By the end of the year, however, every infantry regiment and every Alpine battalion is to have one gun for training the men. In the fall of 1818 a beginning is to be made to give every infantry and cavalry regiment one battery of four and every Alpine battalion on

of four and every Alpine battalion one battery of two such guns.

France has very recently solved the ma-chine gun question and has proceeded very chergetically, so that at present all infantry regiments have four (in time of war six), the chasseur battalions two (in time of was four) machine guns, and the reserve regi-ments are fitted out in the same way. The machine guns of dismounted treatments machine guns of dismounted troops are carried on pack animals. Every cavalry regiment, including the reserve, is to have two machine guns on wheeled carriages. and every field artillery regiment is to reeive two such guns as support.

Russia had carried on its armament machine guns so that at the end of u every infantry regiment, including the reserve (except the Cossacks), had a machine gun battery of four guns, which numbe is to be increased in case of mobilization to six.

The newly organized army of England has in every battalion two, in every cavalry

In our own army machine guns have been supplied from time to time, but only experi-mentally and not as an intrinsic part of the army organization. The question has been studied, no doubt, by the General Staff, but new arm has been postponed to make way for other more pressing considerations and also to profit by the experience of European zation or tactics for this new but highly im-

NO HOPE OF HOME RULE.

John Redmond Taken to Task for Expect ing It From the Liberals. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire Mr. Asquith cannot be charged with treachery, for replying to an frish questioner on January 18 he said: "I promise no legislat any kind in the next Parliament un under no pledge to grant home rule to fre to build their hopes on the Liberale? That

and Hardinge; but when the Crown of Great Britain assumed the rule of India it was maintained that the viceroyalty should be entrusted to a civilian. So strong has this feeling been that when Mr. Gladstone appointed General Sir Henry Norman, formerly Military Secretary in India, there was such an outery that Sir Henry withdraw. Fet. he had governed the West Indies and Queensland.

The selection of Lord Kitchener would be unwise for several reasons. In the event of a great war he would be Britain's only available General. Lord Robert's is in his seventy-eighth year, and General White as commander in chief in India was a failure. Viscount Kitchener really lacks the qualification for a civil administrator. He has ourage, but lacks the diplomacy which is necessary in dealing with the great native nobles of India.

The fact is the Liberals are short of noblemen fitted for high positions. They have no, men like Lansdowne, Curzon and Cromer'. The appointment of John Lawrence was the only instance of the selection of an Indian civilian, for the raishs, nizams and begums, who get royal salutes, expect to see the Emperor represented by the "resit thing."

The change of party administration in England does not always imply a change of Vicerov. Earl Mayo was appointed by the Tories, but he served under the Liberals until he was assassinated. Lord North-

come subservient to the Liberals and their budget.

One result of the Liberal tactics will be the strengthening of the newer national school known as "Sinn Fein," whose doctrine is that eighty-three Irish members will ever be impotent in a total house of 640, and that Liberal and Conservative are equally averse to home rule. It urges the abstention of the Irish members from the House of Commons on the ground that the people look to London as the centre of gravity, with damaging results to themselves. It calls upon Mr. Redmond and his party to come back to Ireland and set up a central assembly composed of representatives from the various counties and towns, and to assume the direction of internal affairs in so far as existing statutes like the county councils acts will permit. The idea is certainly constructive and is gaining adherente every day. What will appeal most to Americans in this doctrine is that freiand by self-effort must work out her own salvation, and that speeches can never rebuild a nation.

BRIDGEFORT, Conn., February 25.

Ramrod Discipline.

From the London Chronicle.

If it is true that the German Crown Prince has received from his imperious father forty-eight hours "stuben arrest," or detention in his own palace at Potsdam, for some formal breach of court etiquette, this will not be the first time that he has incurred such a penalty. The Ealer himself when a young man was often in the same hole, seeing that rigid discipline of the from ramord kind is still the rule of the Hobensoilerns. The Emperor has more than once given "chamber arrest" to his second cousin, Prince Frederick Leopoid, son of the "Red Prince," who captured Meta; and was not even Frederick the Grest when Crown Prince consigned to prison at Custrin and threatened with death by his father; the kidnapper of glants? From the London Chronicle

For the Scandalmonger.

From the London Globe.

The Orleans Museum has just been enriched with a curious relic of the past which some work. men in making excavations in the city came across. It is a stone representing a grinning figure, showing the teeth, the countenance being repellent enough. In this way the foquacious woman, the scandalmonger, was brought to her senses. The stone, suspended by a chain, was placed round her neck, and so accounted the way the form of the counter of the stone in which she compelled to walk round the town in which she ived. The stone is supposed to date about the

Mussels Wild Animals

The March number of Country Life in America is fittingly given up to gardening. The autochrome illustrations to Neitje Blanchan's article are very beautiful. There are papers on landscape gardening in Nebraska, in England, in Newport, in Connecticut; an idea for the improvement of comestrees, an account of Alpine gardens in America, and of how Claremont is protecting its are seen. More practically useful, however, is the seasonable information about the garden work that must be done now.

In Scribner's Magazine for March Heien Enther.

From the Westminater Gasetic.

The County Council of Lancashire, has found it necessary to appeal to the Board of Agriculture and Sinkering are provent to preclibit the textmown to comestrees are ingoing and muscles are continued, the reminiscences of Richard Hoffman the plants are begun, and there are articles are short stories are typed. The country Council of Lancashire, has found its mecessary to appeal to the Board of Agriculture and Sinkering are provent to preclibit the textmown to comestrees are formed in the country Council of Lancashire, has found its mecessary to appeal to the Board of Agriculture and Sinkering are provent to provent t